Remarks

The Office Action mailed February 14, 2005 has been carefully considered. After such consideration, Claims 1-14; 15-19; and 20-36 have been amended to more particularly define the Applicant's present invention over the references. As such, Claims 1-36 remain in the case with none of the claims being allowed.

The Examiner objected to the specification for failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. Applicant has amended paragraphs 3 and 13 to provide proper support for the claims. No new matter has been added.

The Examiner rejected Claims 14 and 32 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the Examiner stated that in Claims 14 and 32, the phrase "said printer is taken from the group of printers, fax machines, copiers, scanners, and combinations thereof" is unclear rendering the scope of the claims indefinite. Applicant has amended Claims 14 and 32 to overcome this rejection.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1-5, 7, 10, 11, and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,640,297 to Labaze in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,347,115 to Sherman *et al.*.

The Examiner rejected Claims 12, 13, 15, 16, 20-22, 23, 25, and 28-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Labaze in view of Sherman *et al.* and U.S. Patent No. 6,669,285 to Park *et al.* In the Examiner's view, it would be obvious to utilize a LED as a light source in Raisin *et al.*

The Examiner also rejected Claims 6, 8, 9, 24, 26, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Labaze, as modified, in view of Park *et al.* as applied to Claims 12, 13, 15, 20-22, 23, 25, and 28-33, as best understood above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,507,556 to Dixon.

The Examiner rejected Claims 17 and 34 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Labaze, as modified, in view of Park *et al.* as applied to Claims 12, 13, 15, 20-22, 23, 25, and 28-33, as best understood above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,022,078 to Chang.

Claims 18, 19, 35, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Labaze, as modified, in view of Park *et al.* as applied to claims 12, 13, 15, 20-22, 23, 25, and 28-33, as best understood, and further in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0079732 A1 to Saberan *et al.*

As the Examiner is aware, it is the burden of the Examiner to establish a prima facie case of obviousness when rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 (In re Reuter, 651 F. 2d. 751, 210 U.S.P.Q. 249 (CCPA 1981)). In this case, The Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness.

It has been repeatedly held by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit that absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive supporting a combination of references, obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art (ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montefiori Hospital, 732 F.2d. 1572, 1577, 221 U.S.P.Q. 929, 939 (CAFC 1984)). This has been interpreted to mean that there must be a reasonable intrinsic or extrinsic justification for the proposed combination of references in order to properly reject the claims of an invention. The examiner must propose some logical reason apparent from the evidence of record that justifies his combination or modification of the references (In re Regel, 188 U.S.P.Q. 132 (CCPA 1975)). Therefore, it is important in the instant situation to examine whether or not there exists a reasonable intrinsic or extrinsic justification for the proposed combination of references.

Labaze discloses a computer that is "insertable in a rear face of a passenger seat" that does not have a removable headrest (col. 4, lines 13-14). Labaze is not designed to attach a computer to a seat where a removable headrest is normally located on top of the seat. Instead, the computer is installed into the seat back at eye level of the passenger behind the seat for convenient use. Therefore, the Labaze invention is not appropriate for use in a seat having a removable headrest. Further, Labaze's computer is designed to become integrated into the vehicle seat. The computer is not adapted to retro fit into other vehicles via an adaptor. In order to install the Labaze device, the seat must be permanently modified and the computer affixed therein.

Sherman *et al.* discloses a portable work station that is adapted to removably attach to a grocery cart. Sherman *et al.* does not provide an adaptor with rods for fitting the portable work station to a vehicle seat with removable headrests. Sherman *et al.* has a support frame 160 of a

support structure 161 is molded to fit between the handle bar and backrest of a baby's seat in a typical shopping cart (col. 11, lines 29-33). Since Sherman *et al.* discloses a portable device, while Labaze's device is permanently inserted in the back of a seat. Therefore, there would be no motivation to combine those references. The Labaze and Sherman *et al.* inventions are used for different purposes, neither of which is to provide a peripheral device station that is adapted to fit onto a vehicle seat with a removable headrest. Even if these references are combined, it is not obvious to add an adaptor that fits a work station in place of a seat headrest.

Saberan *et al.* discloses a hinged headrest for a vehicle seat. The hinged headrest does not support a peripheral device station, but instead simply enables a vehicle headrest to pivot. If Saberan *et al.* and Labaze were combined, the function of Labaze's computer would be destroyed. The headrest hinge would cut off the computer or at best fold the computer forward where it would not be useful to the passenger sitting behind the seat in which the computer was installed. Further, nothing in Labaze suggests using the computer in a chair with a removable or pivoting headrest.

Chang discloses a headrest of a seat with adjustable positioning rods. Chang does not disclose an adaptor having adjustable posts that is designed to house a peripheral device such as a printer.

Park *et al.* discloses a headrest mounted video display. The video display resides in a "prefabricated OEM replacement vehicle headrest." (Col. 2, Lines 5-6) Park *et al.* does not provide an adaptor onto which a peripheral device may be removably attached. Instead Park *et al.* provides a headrest with a video display permanently affixed inside the headrest.

Combining Park *et al.* or Chang with Labaze would similarly destroy the function of Labaze. Both Park *et al.* and Chang use removable headrests. In contrast, Labaze is installed into the rear of a seat that does not have a removable headrest. If the Labaze device were installed in a seat as in Park *et al.* or Chang, the computer would be cut off. Thus, there would be no motivation to combine Labaze with Park *et al.* or Chang since removing the headrest would destroy the function of Labaze by cutting off the inserted computer device.

By this amendment, Applicant submits that he has placed the case in condition for immediate allowance and such action is respectfully requested. However, if any issue remains

unresolved, Applicant's attorney would welcome the opportunity for a telephone interview to expedite allowance and issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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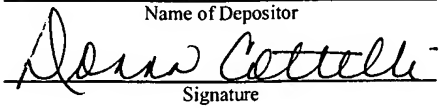

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